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A PLEA FOR TOLERANCE.

Healthy rivalry is a good thing. Opposition, it is said, is the life of trade. But rivalry that engenders strife is a thing to be deplored.

There is much of the former in our University between the members of the various faculties. A good healthy spirit of fellowship prevails which is pleasant to see. And necessarily there is some of the latter. The enthusiasm of youth sometimes has a blinding effect, so much so that every other point of vantage is obscured. There are therefore those who think that their own course, be it Engineering or Medicine, or Law or otherwise, is the only course for a man to take. It is well for us to admire the man who is full of enthusiasm for the life work he has chosen. It should not be otherwise. But because that is the case he must not condemn the other fellow. It takes many men to make the world; there would be no room in one profession for all men.

Moreover, there are other considerations. The structure of men's minds and their natural endowments have already made the classification. Some men are not habitually scientific, but tend more naturally to literary and philosophical acquirements. To them mathematics and infinitesimal calculus and such like are but the production of mental machines. The mathematical genius will not surely, on the other hand, deny to his fellow student in Arts the advantages of a higher education along the lines of his mental construction and an equivalent Degree. Nor will the Medical man, important as his profession may be, deny that the other professions for which the University trains a man are indispensable.

The fact of the matter is that the University takes good care that in each department a high standard of excellence is attained, and no one gets a degree without having worked for it. To say that one course is easier than another is but to display one's ignorance. Each has its place, and each has its use. Cultivate, therefore, a spirit of tolerance.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The function of the Literary and Debating Society which will hold its first meeting on Friday night is the development of the abilities of the undergraduates to speak effectively and with confidence when they are called upon so to do. The advantages of this may not be realized by men at the university but later they will be by no means slow to acknowledge them. We therefore earnestly recommend to all freshmen to make a good point of attending the meetings, and to take advantage of the opportunities they will be offered of getting on their feet and saying something. There is no need of fighting shy of the "Lit" because one does not feel himself a second Demosthenes; every man who habitually attends these meetings had to make a start sometime or other.

FRENCH SOCIETY HOLDS INTERESTING MEETING

Members of the Society Give Excellent Readings.

At a meeting of the Societe Francaise held in the Common Room yesterday afternoon, Mlle. Greterin had her first opportunity of welcoming the Freshmen members, which she did in her usual delightful way. Miss Banfill, the vice-president, occupied the chair in the absence of the president, Miss Prowse, who is still owing to illness, confined to her home. Miss Banfill announced that the reading competition, which was to be held at that meeting of the Society, would be divided into two parts, the first for the first and second years, the other for the third and fourth years.

The conditions for the two competitions were slightly different. In the first, each competitor read two pieces, one which she had chosen beforehand, and one which she picked haphazard from a "Revue," "Lecture Pour Tous," which Mlle. Greterin had provided. When all the first and second year students had read, Miss Marguerite Burnside played a waltz by Chopin, and the Golleywog's Cakewalk, by Debussy, most delightfully. Then the four competitors from the Senior years filed out of the room, since they were all to read the same unseen, and consequently should not hear it read before their turn. The sight readings in this case was a selection from "Aiglon de Rostand."

Madame La Roque de Roque-Crune kindly consented to act as judge, with Mlle. Greterin, and both the judges' reputations.

McGILL GRAD. AT VARSITY.

TORONTO, Nov. 14.—At a meeting of the Varsity Engineering Society held this evening in the Mining Building, Mr. W. A. Carlyle delivered a lecture on "A Historical Sketch of the Rio-Tinto Mines of Spain." Mr. Carlyle graduated from McGill with the class of Applied Science of '37. He is a man with a world-wide

HISTORICAL SOCIETY HELD MEETING LAST NIGHT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

in the Grove of Academus, where scholars from far and near assembled to hear the words of their acknowledged master. The prosperity of many of the leading families of the City States had produced a new class of citizens, who were financially independent and who devoted all of their time to study and sport. These were the young men who flocked to hear Plato, provoking at the same time considerable criticism from their elders, who reproached them for the frivolous and irresponsible energy which they displayed in discussing the gravest social and philosophical questions, and reminded them of the days when the old scholars commented on Zenophon and the ancient Greek authors, while the youth of Athens listened at their feet with respectful attention.

Socrates.

I mentioned a minute ago that Plato received his greatest inspiration from the society and friendship of Socrates. It becomes necessary, therefore, to know something of the character of Socrates, before we can appreciate the full significance of Plato. It is said that Socrates felt a divine calling to "examine himself by questioning other men," and it does not require a great effort of the imagination to picture this heroic figure in the Market Place of Athens, the centre of an admiring assemblage of his fellow citizens, questioning and debating with his audience, always in control of the situation, while his disconcerted enemies chafe in his knowledge of his evident superiority. This type of street oratory was not uncommon in the life of Athens at this period, but Socrates differed from the other Sophists in two ways. Firstly, he did not take any fee, and secondly his method was characteristically one of inquiry. The sceptical movement had been sweeping over the city, and Socrates did much to lighten its influence and restore in men's mind the value of ethical ideas. The sceptics said: "If Right is one thing in Athens and another thing in Sparta, why follow Right rather than Expediency?" But Socrates went right to the root of the matter, and inquired into the real meaning of the term Right in itself.

It is difficult for us, under our modern code of laws, to understand how such a man as this could have been so freely put to death. There are three outstanding mock trials in the history of civilization: the trial of Socrates, the trial of Our Lord, and the trial of Joan of Arc. In the first of these three cases all the legal forms were complied with down to the minutest detail, and yet how unjust was the verdict.

Socratic Influences.

The most striking example of the Socratic influence on Plato and the one which we notice first, is the Imaginary Dialogue. In the early part of his life this tends to obscure the real Plato, but later on this fault is not so much in evidence. Socrates had a very high opinion of this method of writing, and it is due to him that Plato employs it so frequently. It was through Socrates also that he became convinced that Truth and Good existed, that they were inseparable, and that they depended for their discovery on a higher and more complete education. Two motives, a passion for human improvement and a persistent faith in the supremacy of the mind, the practical and the speculative, are found closely woven together, but none the less evident, in all of Plato's works.

Influence of Plato.

The profound influence which Plato has exerted is seldom fully realized, and is not confined to the Platonic school alone. It can be seen even in the works of Aristotle and Epicurus, whose doctrines are essentially different from those of Plato, their illustrious predecessor, while Platonic revivals are recorded in Florence in the 16th century, at Cambridge in the 17th century, and in the Rational Theology movement in England, also in the seventeenth century.

The Republic.

We turn now from the discussion of the life and influence of Plato to an examination of his greatest work, the "Republic," or, as it is sometimes called, "Concerning Justice." The second title predicts the chief topic of this famous treatise in which the author tries to determine a just state and finds when he has done so that he has defined Justice itself.

The "Republic" is an imaginary dialogue carried on between Socrates and a few of his intimate friends in the house of Cephalus at Athens on the occasion of a public celebration. Book One, in which the question concerning Justice is first touched upon, is of a preliminary nature, and merely serves as an introduction to the following books, or chapters, as we would now call them. Socrates, having in the last part of the book expressed the belief that the soul, like the eye or the ear, has a function to perform, and that it can only perform this function through the agency of Justice, proceeds in the second book to inquire into the nature of Justice by an analogy of the individual to the State. He considers that Justice seen in this form, will be on a larger scale, and therefore more easily determined than in the individual. This leads to a description of the rise of a State. Man, not being self-sufficient, is forced to join with other men to form a community. This gives rise to a primitive division of labour, and a growing dependence on one another. Then the more luxurious wants are fed, and the division of labour is carried to a greater extent, while the growth of a foreign trade and the increasing amount of bartering leads to the introduction of a currency. The community has now grown into a State, which covers a considerable territory, and needs guardians to look after this territory. Plato prescribes a strict Spartan mode of life for these soldiars, who must be brave, swift and strong, yet gentle and possessed of a taste for philosophy. As regards their education he says they should from the first be taught to respect the gods and to honour their elders. Moreover, as they cannot imitate more than one type of man successfully, they should only be allowed to read what (Continued on Page 3.)

MISS BRITAIN EXPLAINS

VICTORY LOAN TO R.V.C.

Importance of Victory Bond Campaign Emphasized by Speaker.

Students of the R. V. C. listened yesterday to an interesting address on the Victory Loan by Miss Brittain of the Montreal High School.

Miss Brittain began by telling of Canada's great need of money at the present time. One million dollars is being spent daily for war purposes, and money must be obtained for this great expenditure. The government has therefore decided upon the Victory Loan. There are to be two campaigns for this loan, in each of which 150 million dollars are to be raised.

Miss Brittain pointed out that it is not only the large sums of money which are wanted, but small ones as well. A person buying but one bond is helping his country on to victory. There is no reason, therefore, why anyone should hesitate to do his part just because it may be a small one.

In the first War Loan in England one person in six subscribed. In the recent Liberty Bond Campaign of the United States one person in twelve purchased bonds. In the first War Loan in Canada one person in one hundred and eighty-seven subscribed. The lack of subscribers in the latter case seems to have been due to the fact that not enough interest was taken in the loan, the majority of the people thinking that the little they could do would be of no importance in helping the country.

Miss Brittain then explained the way in which the interest on the Victory Bonds is paid, and kindly answered several questions from the audience concerning the purchase of the bonds. She suggested that one or several societies might combine in purchasing bonds, and said that anything which the College could do in this way would be of use and importance. It was decided by those present that someone be appointed to canvass the College and find out how many of the students would take part in the Victory Loan Campaign. Miss Anna Cherry was appointed to do this.

Miss Cameron thanked Miss Brittain on behalf of the students, for the interesting address which she had so kindly given.

MED. '22 MEETING.

At a meeting of Med. '22 yesterday, some important business came up for discussion. Two representatives were chosen to represent the class on the Medical Dance Committee. These were Messrs. Deslauriers and O'Neill. The Freshman-Sophomore dinner received some attention, especially the time-honoured question of wet or dry. After a vote the decision was in favour of dry dinner.

It was decided to have a class photo taken at an early date. A discussion took place on the advisability of having a class pin. It was finally decided to have no official class emblem, as class pins were issued in the Junior Year.

MY LORD . . . GO ON.

A young lawyer, trembling with fear, rose to make his first speech, and began: "My Lord, my unfortunate client—My Lord, my unfortunate client—My Lord—" "Go on, Sir, go on," said Lord E., "as far as you have proceeded hitherto, the Court is entirely with you."

C. O. T. C. WILL PARADE.

The McGill Contingent C. O. T. C. received orders yesterday from Military Headquarters, to the effect that the Battalion will parade on Monday in connection with the Victory Loan Parade. Further details concerning this order will be announced at drill on Thursday evening. In view of this special parade, arrangements are being made to cancel the regular Tuesday afternoon drill.

REPORT OF CITY LEAGUE SHOWS SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

(Continued from P. pg. 1.)

At our home game the attendance was only 332. This was due to unsuitable weather conditions, and was, however, 50 per cent. higher than the attendance at the Jubilee Rink. The players chosen to represent our League were presented with suitable souvenirs in the shape of sweaters.

On February 12th, the night of the second game between Laval and McGill, the McGill Rooters Club, 400 strong, were in attendance. This made a most successful evening, and I would suggest that each club in the schedule, undertake to organize such an evening during the coming season.

It is pleasing to report that with one exception, no City League player was criticized or disciplined by the new governing body, the Eastern Canada Hockey Association.

I wish to extend the most hearty thanks of the League to the local newspapers and sporting editors for the kind help and encouragement given us during the season.

The sum of \$80.17 was deducted from the gate receipts and turned over to the officers of the 244th Battalion, to furnish sporting equipment for their men.

Despite the fact of the decrease in the attendance at our games, it is my extremely pleasant duty to report a surplus of \$66.77 on the operations of the League for the season. This is only the second occasion since the inception of the League on which your Secretary-Treasurer has had such a welcome announcement to make on financial matters.

The whole report is submitted by H. A. MELVILLE, Secretary-Treasurer.

M. A. A. and Victoria were granted permission to allow their franchises to remain inoperative for the coming season.

Two applications for admission were received from the Lyall A.A.A. and the Canadian Vickers A.A.A. After discussion the application of the Canadian Vickers was accepted.

An amendment to the constitution was passed making it impossible for a member of this League to hold membership in any other local senior amateur league.

The election of officers was proceeded with and resulted as follows:

President: J. J. Carrick, Shamrock. 1st Vice-Pres.: E. Dube, Laval. 2nd Vice-Pres.: J. W. Rooney, McGill.

Secretary-Treasurer: H. A. Melville.

The drawing up of the schedule was left in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer.

Each club was asked to nominate two men to constitute a Board of Goal Judges. These nominations to be in the hands of the President by Dec. 1st. Messrs. Dube and Smith were appointed delegates to the Eastern Canada Amateur Hockey Association annual meeting on Saturday next, to act in conjunction with Messrs. Cartwick and Melville, both of whom hold seats on the Executive of the governing Association.

The Canadian Vickers delegates stated that they hoped to have as good a team as last year, which team was successful in winning the championship of the Munitions League.

This concluded the business of a very successful meeting.

The election of the Basketball Club held in the Union yesterday afternoon, it was decided to continue this branch of athletics. Prospects are very bright for both Junior and Intermediate teams. It was decided to enter teams in the Interprovincial League, again this winter, and practices are to begin immediately. The first practices are to be held next Tuesday, November 20, from 7-8, and every Saturday from 6.30-7.30, and every Tuesday and Saturday thereafter, at the above hours. A large turnout is requested, in order that strong representative teams may be chosen.

The club elected the following officers for the ensuing year.

Hon. Pres.: H. H. Pitts.

President: H. Ferguson.

Vice-President: W. M. Bourke.

Sec. Treasurer: G. McCarthy.

Freshman Representative: L. Lebin.

The position of manager has been left over for the time being. The executive are trying to arrange Inter-Faculty Basketball for the coming session, but nothing definite has been arranged.

TO GENIUS.

I hereby take up the cause of the weak and the oppressed. Not that I have any right to, as I am a guilty soul, and should feel the pricks of conscience, but still even a guilty one can always speak. I heard lately the woes of these same oppressed people. Poor, toiling students who have probably twice as much to do as most of the others, but who in the goodness of their hearts refuse to leave us in the lurch, as we undoubtedly deserve. To come to the point. Ladies, you should all burn the midnight oil and compose a few stirring songs which could be sung with enthusiasm by rote, if there by any, attending displays of sports, basketball matches, etc. The class matches are coming off soon, and you, all of you, have no idea what you can do till you try. Why, any one of you might be concealing such sparkling genius, that if you aired it a little you would surprise the world in general and yourselves in particular! Probably you would, as most people are modest enough to disclaim any such title to greatness.

I have been told that all you need is a rhyming dictionary—easy to get—and there you are—you hardly have to think. Think of a good swinging tune, then rach your brains for a few apt epithets, attach them to whatever or whoever you wish, exploit their deeds, look up your rhymes, and you have a song.

You all say, why, I couldn't write a rhyme to save my life! Why can't so and so do it? she ought to be a good one at it, and with one spontaneous cry you all melt away, and as I said before, one poor girl has to buckle down to do it.

Why not buckle down yourselves? There is such a thing as painful overmodesty.

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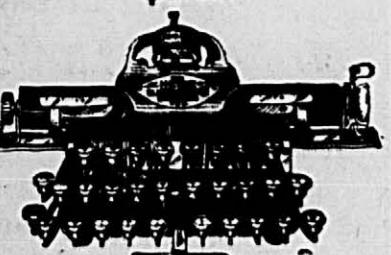
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WHAT'S ON.

TO-DAY.

Y.M.C.A. Financial Campaign.
9-6 p.m.—Election of Vice-President of Union at Union Office.
1.30 p.m.—Meeting of Executive of R.V.C. Athletic Association.
4.45 p.m.—Freshman-Sophomore Basketball game at R.V.C.
5.15 p.m.—Gym. Classes.
5.15 p.m.—Senior-Junior Basketball game at R.V.C.
8.00 p.m.—C.O.T.C. Parade.

COMING.

Nov. 16.—Lit. and Debating Society Meet in Strathcona Hall.
Nov. 16.—Meeting of Economics Club, Strathcona Hall, at 8 p.m.
Nov. 16.—Last day to receive nominations for Students' Council.
Nov. 16—Chemical Society.
Nov. 20—Meeting of Glee Club.
Nov. 30—Science Undergrad. Smoker.
Dec. 7.—Arts Undergrad. Smoker.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

The Railway students visit the yards at Point St. Charles, and are shown the various operations in making engines by Prof. Keay.

Mr. J. S. Coffin addresses the Canadian Railway Club, giving an interesting discussion on the possibility of pulverized fuel.

The first R. V. C. debate held between the Seniors and Juniors, with Dr. Colby and Dr. Fryer as judges. The subject was: "Resolved that it was bad strategy as well as bad morals for Germany to attack France through Belgium."

ECONOMICS CLUB MEETING.

A meeting of the Economics Club will be held on Friday evening at 8 o'clock, in Strathcona Hall Room E. B. Joseph will read a paper on "The War Theories of Norman Angell." All members are requested to be present.

CHEMISTRY SOCIETY.

On Friday, Nov. 16th, at 4.45 p.m. Prof. F. E. Lloyd, of the Botanical Department, will address the Chemical Society on "Imbibition & Growth." The subject of the paper is an important one, and is of interest from the standpoint of Colloid Chemistry. Prof. Lloyd has been carrying out original research along this line, and his treatment of a subject is always attractive. Any who may be interested are cordially invited to attend on Friday afternoon.

NOMINATIONS.

Nominations for Faculty representatives to the Student's Council must be signed by 25 students of the same faculty as the nominee, and handed to the Secretary of the Students' Council, before 6 p.m. on Friday, Nov. 16th, 1917.

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HISTORICAL SOCIETY HELD MEETING LAST NIGHT.

(Continued from Page 2.)

works of men of exalted character. Their style is simple and severe. Their music also must be carefully chosen for them, and all instruments, with the exception of the lyre, (a stringed instrument much like the harp), the guitar and the pipe (a wind instrument) must be denied them. All these regulations have but one object in view, the cultivation in the minds of the pupils of a sense of beauty, harmony and proportion. This is the typical Greco-Roman ideal, the suppression of all human feeling, and the encouragement of cold perfection.

From the best of these Guardians Plato would choose the Magistrates, and as these are the true Guardians of the State, he would exclude all others from the title of Guardian, and would call them Auxiliaries instead. In order to impress upon the minds of the citizens the insurmountable differences in their nature, they are to be told that they originally came out of the earth, some being composed of gold, others of silver, and others of copper. The first class was sent to be the Guardians, the second to be the Auxiliaries, and the third to be the Producers. The Guardians and Auxiliaries must live in a camp by themselves, and must on no account be allowed to have anything which they can call their own. If this last rule is not strictly enforced, there is considerable danger that the "Watch Dogs might become wolves." When asked by Adelantour if the life of these protectors would not be a very pleasant one, Socrates admits that this is possible, but argues that the interests of the general body of the citizens, composed of all three classes, must be furthered, regardless of any one class taken in itself.

Concerning Justice.

Having now traced the complete formation of a State, which, if properly organized, is perfectly good, Socrates now attempts to locate that part of the State in which we will find Justice. If good the State must obviously be wise, brave, temperate and just. The wisdom of the State naturally resides in the Guardians or Magistrates; the courage resides in the Auxiliaries; while the temperance is found in the recognition by the Producers, or ordinary citizens, of the rights of the Guardians to rule, in as much as temperance depends on the restraint imposed by these Magistrates on the mass of the people. Having now located wisdom, courage, and temperance, we can see that there is yet another element present in the State, which enables these three to take root. This fourth quantity is Justice, and may be called the instinct which keeps everybody from meddling in his neighbor's business. In order to add to the unity of the definition of the State Plato now goes back to the analogy of the individual, as the above principles could only have entered the State through the agency of the individual, there are to be found in him three elements corresponding to the Guardians, Auxiliaries, and Producers, namely the rational, the courageous, and the covetous elements in his nature. Man also is temperate when the rational element governs with the consent of the other two, and just when all three elements obey their own impulses, without overlapping and interfering with one another. That is, a man may be called just when he is not so rational that he loses his courage, when his courage does not overcome his reason, and when his avarice is held in check by his sense of propriety.

Place of Women.

At this period in the "Republic" Plato enters into a discussion of the place of women in the ideal state. He states definitely that he believes women should receive an education exactly similar to that given the men, and attempts to prove that the difference of ability between men and women in all occupations is only one of degree arising from the superior strength of the former. His opinion is very much in keeping with the modern argument put forward in favor of woman suffrage, but to me, at least, there is something positively repulsive in the vision which such an opinion creates in my mind.

Communism.

We now come to the question of Communism, one of the best known theories which the "Republic" contains. On this question also Plato seems quite decided. All private ownership, in his opinion, only leads in the end to quarrels and disintegration, and the only way to prevent cupidity among the citizens, is to do away with this omnipotent source. He even goes so far as to advocate State institutions where all the children of a community would be sent at an early age, and where they would all receive a similar education, being brought up by the States as brothers and sisters. This seems, on the face of it to be a very beautiful conception, but on closer analysis it appears hardly likely that the benefits derived from such a system would make up for the real loss suffered by the child through the absence of a home environment, and all that it implies. True, there are many families, even under modern social conditions, whose home life is far from a happy one, but this, it seems to me, is not necessarily the fault of our present organization, and arises through an imperfect application, rather than through a bad system. There is every reason to believe that in time we will be able to apply economic and social measures which will advance our civilization as far as is humanly possible, without introducing such radical, eccentric, and dangerous methods as those advocated by the extreme socialists. Plato's belief in Communism arises from his consideration of the State as a higher and more abstract unity than the family, in which the interests of the individual must be completely sacrificed to the interests of the body of citizens as a whole.

(To be concluded in Tomorrow's issue.)

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JUNIOR-SENIOR DEBATE GREAT SUCCESS IN R.V.C.

Juniors Carry the Day on the Negative.

SPLENDID DELIVERY.

Juniors, However, Had Advantage of Points in Yesterday's Debate.

The first of the inter-year debates took place yesterday in the R. V. C. between representatives of the Senior and Junior Years. The proposition was as follows: "Resolved, that the compulsory element in education is harmful to the development of individual mind and character." The affirmative was upheld by Miss M. Muir and Miss E. Stamm, Seniors, while Miss M. Pickel and Miss E. Monk, of the Junior Year, supported the negative side. The judges were Miss Huribatt, Miss Willis, and Prof. Slack.

Miss Muir opened the debate by defining the proposition and defining the terms to be used. "Freedom," she said, "is the opportunity for each and every individual to develop his personality in so far as he does not thereby interfere with like development in others. Freedom is neither chaos, nor anarchy, nor license." Thus the speaker pointed out that those who were in favor of "freedom" in education demanded, of course, that students under this system should be subject to the same social laws that are in force everywhere.

Miss Muir's second point was that compulsory attendance at school was a measure enacted by the State to compel parents to give their children an opportunity of obtaining an education. The child has no personal dislike for the school before entering it, and if such a dislike develops, it is because the school has fallen short of its aim. So the effect of such a law on the mind and character of the child is in this case of course merely derivative. Therefore the question of compulsory attendance was not involved in the question to be discussed.

Miss Muir then outlined her arguments clearly and concisely. Miss Pickel then argued at length concerning the value of the compulsory element in education, as developing a sense of punctuality, etc. The pupil, compelled to attend school, acquired a broader point of view by being brought into contact with the different people there. The speaker showed that all children would benefit by universal taxation, which would keep up the standard of the schools; disagreeable tasks mould character. She quoted then from Johnson: "I thank my master for flogging me well."

Miss Stamm, the second speaker on the affirmative, then stated her points, dwelling on the development of the will, which the present system neglected; dogmatic pressure leads to license; compulsion weakens the will; it atrophies the moral sense; it externalizes life; it despiritualizes life; it cuts the soul off from its own ideal, and makes the character thereby unfit for a democracy.

The second speaker on the negative side, Miss Monk, then spoke of the advantage in having adults choose for the child out of the greater experience that they must necessarily have had; reading and writing are the foundation of all learning, and the study of them must therefore be made compulsory; children naturally avoid hard studies, but if forced to study these, often find that they have special ability for them. Learning too much never injured anyone. If there is no compulsory element in education, pupils tend to become narrow specialists. Examples of many of these facts were given, in cases of famous men.

A rebuttal by Miss Muir followed, and then the judges formed their decision, which was in favour of the Juniors.

Professor Slack, who announced this decision, made some interesting criticisms of both sides, criticising the affirmative as having involved in their arguments, actual compulsion to a certain degree; and also that the question of compulsory attendance had not been adequately dealt with.

An interesting discussion took place among the audience concerning the points in question, and the meeting adjourned.

FIRST YEAR MEDICAL PHYSICS.

Honours.—75 per cent. and over.

Wleiner, Hyans, Wittenberg, Eager, Childs, Boyd, equal; Adams, Brouse, Drabkin, Mirsky, Ratner, and Ryan equal. Collins, C. H. and McCarthy, equal.

Passed—50 to 75 per cent.

Donnelly, Hynes, Levin, L. Lipsey, equal. Feigenbaum, Klein, MacMillan, Maillard, equal; Armstrong, Buckman, Druckman, Messinger, Percival, equal. Laishley, Levin, T. O'Shaughnessy, Rabllovitch, Usher, equal. Breitman, Moskovitch, equal. Benjamin, Goldhamer and Shklar, equal. Dickey, Griffin, Robertson, Shapiro, equal. Curtis, Katzman, Solomon and Summers, equal. Parsons and Smith, equal.

R. V. C. NOTES.

There will be two basketball practices this afternoon. At 4:45 sharp the Sophomores and Freshmen will play. At 5:15 the Seniors and Juniors will play. Everybody turn out.

There will be an important meeting of the Executive of the R. V. C. Athletic Association to-day at 1:30 p.m., in the Common Room.

At the meeting of the Partial Society held last Tuesday, it was decided that the fee for the year would be \$1.00. Will all partials kindly pay their fees to the Treasurer, Miss O. Dyke, as soon as possible.

INTER-YEAR BASKETBALL.

Yesterday afternoon at a quarter to four, the Juniors and Sophomores assembled in the gym. for the first inter-year match. By way of a preliminary proceeding, the second year treated their adversaries to several class yells and songs, which were greatly appreciated, but curiously enough, the Juniors did not seem to be able to reciprocate in this line—perhaps they were too overcome by the sudden news that they had just won the debate. The two teams lined up as follows:

Juniors.

Baskets: B. Abbott and L. Macdonald.

Wings: L. Cruikshank, D. Lewis.

Centre: G. Craig.

Guards: R. Duncan and R. Rogers.

Sophomores.

Baskets: R. Contant, M. Goddard.

Wings: H. Davison, Q. Savage.

Centre: G. Moody.

Guards: K. Milligan, H. Nichol.

During the early part of the game the 3rd year obtained quite a head start and maintained this lead until the finish, coming out victorious 21—18, although at times it looked as if the Sophomores would overtake them. However, in spite of some excellent passing, they were not able to manage it, and were the first to give three rousing cheers and a tiger when the final whistle blew. Both teams owed a great deal to Miss Cartwright, who acted as referee, and who has been most kind in coaching the different years.

FIRST YEAR RESULTS IN MEDICAL CHEMISTRY.

Honours: Drabkin, Shapiro, Benamin, Messinger, Adams, Boyd, Macmillan, Druckman, Levin, T. Breitman, Dickey, Robertson, Griffin Lipsky, Feigenbaum, Boon, Buckman, Levin.

Passed: O'Shaughnessy, Irwin, Parsons, Laishley, Fluhmann, Ryan, Klein, Childs, Smith, J. W. Katzman, McNamee, Collins, C. H., Donnelly, Fox, Hynes, McLean, Goldman, Morgan, Markovitch, Coughlin, Wittenberg, Sharp, Davis.

Dentistry, First Year.—Medical Chemistry.

Honours: Hyans, Ratner.
Passed: Weiner, Kutzman, Huerst Fels.

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McGILL WOMEN'S UNION HOLDS MEETING

Report of Women's Food Economy League Read Before Society.

On Tuesday afternoon the members of the McGill Women's Union adjourned their usual business to hear an address from Mrs. J. A. Henderson, who told them something of the matters under the consideration of the Women's Food Economy League, of which Mrs. Huntley Drummond is chairwoman.

The President of the Union, Mrs. John W. Ross, was in the chair, and she introduced Mrs. Henderson to an audience which included Mrs. Moyse, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Archibald McGoun, Mrs. Willey, Mrs. Harbness, Mrs. D. Murray, Mrs. Birckett, Mrs. Thornton, Madame Morris, Mrs. Dale, Miss Goring, Miss Scott and the Misses Lamb.

The speaker emphasized the need of continued and increasing economy in beef, bacon and wheat, all so urgently required to supply the armies of the Allies and the civilian population of the Allied countries. She appealed to those present to use in place of these foodstuffs substitutes which would make a wholesome and appetising diet. The changes called for by the necessity of to-day should not involve sacrifice of health to those adopting them. Individual economy and thrift were needed to attain anything like an adequate conservation of the food supplies of the country, and to afford relief to the food shortage in Europe. The latter was due to the large number of men under arms, and withdrawn from agriculture, and other industries, and also to the losses of foodstuffs for overseas, but sacrificed to submarine warfare. The cup of tea served by the McGill Women's Union was not an extravagance—according to the speaker's view—for she excepted tea served at work meetings, while condemning extra tea and suppers of precious bread and rich iced cakes, if indulged in for social purposes only.

Mrs. Henderson's address leads to the following reflection: Some restriction in the choice of food and some in "extras" is as far as the call to self denial has gone as yet in Canada among the well to do. Upon the poor the changes are pressing more heavily.

The shortage of supply among other causes operates to send up prices, so that economy of those who

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WATER POLO TIE PLAY-OFF NOV. 29TH.

The senior water polo series resulted in a tie between the M.S.C. and the M.A.A. Those two were the only teams composing the senior league this year, as the other clubs reported that their players were all over in France. Both the M.S.C. and the M.A.A. were able to call upon their younger players to form up a team, with the result that each won their home game and made a third game necessary. The clubs have decided to have the play-off at the Y.M.C.A. tank on Wednesday, November 28th.

PENN-HAVERFORD GAME.

The University of Pennsylvania soccer football team will meet Haverford College at Haverford on Wednesday afternoon in a game which will count in the intercollegiate series as well as in the Cricket Club League. This game was originally scheduled for last week, but was postponed at the request of Haverford.

can afford high prices helps to relieve those who cannot. Meanwhile the duty of all to expose profiteering, where suspected, would seem to be obvious.

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